

BATTLESHIP HERE FO

Huge Naval Vessel
Anchors Off
Harbor.

Feared to Bring Vessel
Through the
Channel.

Had Molokai been removed from its firm foundation on the lava rock to the outer end of the channel which leads into Honolulu? No, it could not be Molokai, as that island is not fortified, and this mass sticking up out of the water seemed to be bristling with guns. It might have been a puzzle to many, but the thing that loomed up on the horizon was really the United States first class battleship Oregon, with Captain Burwell in command, and as fine a crew of five hundred men as ever manned a "ship of the line."

The Oregon, after a ten days' passage from San Francisco, arrived off the port about noon yesterday, but although the pilot advised the captain that the harbor would safely house the big warship, he declined to enter and brought the ship to anchor very close to the end of the channel.

Captain Burwell was in a jolly mood when a reporter boarded the warship. He said he would have liked to enter the harbor, but that his battleship was worth more than ten cents, and that he could not take any risks with her.

"You see," he said, "we are so big that we are clumsy as far as small harbors are concerned. This vessel cannot be steered accurately as a cruiser like the New York. We draw twenty-eight feet of water and we are about as wide as the channel, so that it would be almost impossible for us to get in without a tug boat on either side of us, and then it would be risky. And battleships are not entering harbors like they used to. They lay outside where it is very clean, and still they strive to get as close to the port as possible. We are now closer to the landing in Honolulu than we were to those in San Francisco."

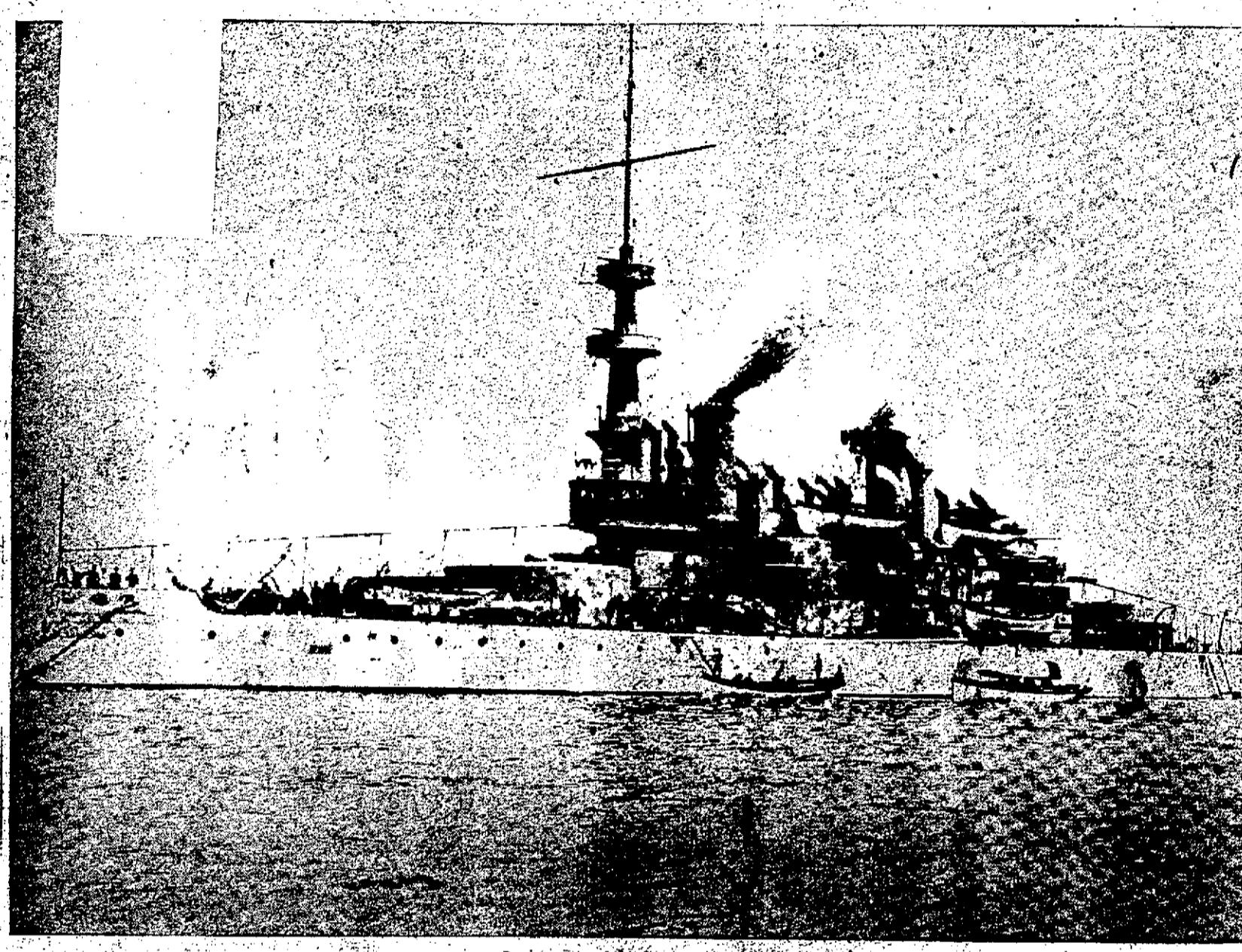
"Of course, if it is too rough to coal out here tomorrow, we may go into the harbor, but I would prefer to coal outside, for then all dust blows away quickly, and leaves the vessel in a fine state for visitors. I want Honolulu people to come out and inspect the Oregon. I've got a lot of boats and launches here, and will haul as many as I can out to see the vessel, but of course I cannot take the whole town. What I cannot take, your boats inside will bring out. We will remain here for two weeks, and there will certainly be enough fine weather so that everyone will find some opportunity to come out. And mind you—everybody is welcome."

"We did not hurry on the voyage from San Francisco. We took plenty of time and did a great deal of drilling. We are going in for a new system of drilling—that of making the objective of all drills the pointing the gun, for it's the gun that we must handle in time of difficulties."

The Oregon is now in good condition, having undergone extensive repairs at Puget Sound. But this battleship has always been in good condition and has made records for herself ever since she was launched. Her part in the Spanish-American war will be recorded in history, for she made a most exciting run around Cape Horn in order to be "in at the finish" of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Her record is a fine one, and though she has spent over ten years in commission as a battleship, no one has come forward to say that she is worth a penny less than the \$3,222,000 the United States expended on her construction. The vessel is in fine fighting trim, and should any difficulty occur on the Asiatic station after this master arrives there she is sure to

REGON WO WEEKS

REPUBLICANS WILL CELEBRATE VICTORY



THE UNITED STATES FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP OREGON.

GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Governor Dole has issued a call for an extraordinary session of the legislature, to be held beginning on November 20. The call was sent out yesterday, and the expectation is that in the face of the legal opinions which have been furnished there will be no contest over the members of the upper house who will fill the places when the session is called to order.

While the members of the body are entitled to a return of \$200 each for service at such a special session, there will be no pay for their services at once, nor will there be any payment of the bills that may be incurred, for the reason that the senate alone cannot make any appropriations for the work that it must do.

Captain Burwell was on a United States warship in Honolulu at the time of the first troubles of Kalakaua with the people, and has some interesting stories to tell of Honolulu at the time that marines were being landed daily and parading the streets to keep order. He remembers society well as it was constituted at that time and expects to renew many very old acquaintances during his stay here. The Captain is known in the Navy as one of the "good hearted" men, and from the lowest apprentice to the highest officer the men on the Oregon count him as a friend.

Before taking command of the Oregon he was commandant of the Bremerton naval station, and did much toward making the Puget Sound station the important naval point that it is today.

The U. S. S. Iroquois will commence the work of towing the coal barges out to the Oregon at 5 o'clock this morning.

The officers of the Oregon are as follows: Captain commanding, W. T. Burwell; executive officer, Lieutenant Commander A. W. Grant; navigator, Lieutenant Commander J. E. Craven; senior engineer officer, Lieutenant T. Kinckaid; surgeon, C. F. Stokes; captain commanding marine guard, J. H. Russell; paymaster, H. E. Briscoe; lieutenants, E. R. Pollock, F. B. Upham, A. G. Kavanagh, J. J. Raby, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kearney, L. M. Overstreet, A. J. O'Leary; ensign, E. P. Evans; midshipmen, E. S. Land, F. W. Osburn, E. J. Marquart, F. C. Martin, J. H. Blackburn, R. C. Davis, C. S. Kerrick, P. J. Kane; carpenter, G. Helms; warrant machinists, C. Hammond, D. Mullan; acting gunner, T. J. Hurd; acting warrant machinists, W. James, F. Risner, T. G. Hansche, paymaster's clerk.

connection with the three "bad men" we have in Oahu prison which have not come to the ears of the general public and should they know them they will probably agree with us that we really have some very desperate fellows to handle."

"It might be well to give the records as far as we know them of the three negroes who escaped at the Makiki quarry and were later recaptured. Woods is here on a life sentence for burglary and was sentenced by a Maui judge. Before he was tried, in broad daylight, he crawled over the prison walls here like a cat and gave us a lively chase of three-quarters of an hour before we captured him. We sent him over to Maui to be sentenced and before receiving his sentence there he made a bold attempt at escape but this was frustrated by the jailer. He was brought back here and I took pity on him because of his long sentence. We treated him exceptionally well. We explained to him that good conduct would probably secure him a pardon. A short time afterwards he made a dash for liberty at Makiki. He was at large for ten days and during that time secured a revolver with which he threatened to kill the watchman out there and later he tried to murder Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, but we got him. Of course after these three attempts at escape and the attempt at murder we had to add a ball and chain to his dress. He was always overbearing towards other prisoners and always seemed ready to kill a fellow prisoner on the slightest pretext while he has since made many threats to wipe out all of the officers of this prison. He admits having served time in the southern prisons of the United States. This latest attempt at escape showed that he was thoroughly bad and the threats he has uttered also show that he means business in case he gets a chance to kill an officer. We now have him in a darkened cell."

"So much for Woods. As to Ed. Williams—he is only a short time man and by good conduct his term would have been a very short one. Recently he seized a ten-pound sledge hammer and started to kill a fellow prisoner. He struck at his head and the man raising his arm to shield himself had it skinned in a frightful manner. Of course we have to protect our prisoners and Williams was given a ball and chain to prevent further attempts at murder of his comrades."

"Bob Williams came here with only a two-year term. By good conduct he could have reduced this considerably. We gave him easy work as a cook but at the first opportunity he got a file

Editor Advertiser:—A statement in

your issue of Saturday the 8th inst. under heading "Convicts Plotted to Get Out" first sentence, last paragraph, "That Woods, the life man, is a most desperate character no one doubts," requires correction. A large number of your readers doubt it and the writer is one of the number. I don't believe that Woods is even an ordinarily bad fellow; he is a very pleasant looking negro and so far as I can learn has never done anything desperate or deserving of the inhuman treatment he has for some time past been daily subjected to. I consider it an insult to our much boasted of twentieth century civilization, to load a human being with chains and weights, turn him out on the public highways surrounded by armed guards and compel him, loaded as he is, to do a certain amount of work. If this apparently uneducated man is deserving of so much torture for committing a very paltry crime, what in the name of fortune will be done to the educated black-

guard who robbed the treasury a few weeks ago? Considering the source from which that "gun plot" yarn came, I am inclined to doubt the truth of it; the dash for liberty was merely an act of reckless devilry carried out without any prearranged plan by these men who are being very much over punished and who ought to be set at liberty at once and given an opportunity of becoming good citizens.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
W. C. W. RENNY.

When Warden Henry of Oahu Prison was shown the above letter yesterday he smiled. "Tell Mr. Renny," he said, "that I will consider it my duty to advise Woods that he has one staunch friend in Honolulu and that if he ever gets out of prison he can be sure of a welcome, as a guest, at the home of Mr. Renny."

"There are a lot of matters in con-

Fine Luau Planned
In Honor of
Winning.

Committees Will Take
Up Task of Preparing
for Event.

Republican success at the polls will be celebrated by a monster luau, if the plans which have been made are carried through by the general committee. The proposals call for a great feast at some central point like the Capitol grounds at which there shall be provided a varied bill of fare for something like 5,000 people, and at which there shall be such a review of the voters by the men who won, as will show the integrity of the Republican column and outline the future course of the party.

The plans for the feast have been under way for the past week, in fact since the returns showed that Prince Kuhio was the winner of the polling. The members of the Legislature elect began the work of preparation, and their first duty was the making of an estimate of what might be done and what it should cost. The price was fixed at \$2,500 and it was decided that there should be every element of the old-fashioned feast made prominent in the luau, and that in addition there should be a parade of the voters reviewed by the candidates who won.

The final meeting of the members-elect held yesterday morning passed a resolution that the feast be prepared and that the Central committee take charge of it and make it a success. The report set forth as well that there has been donated for the purpose of meeting the expenses \$425 and that meat for the affair had been promised to the extent of something like \$250 more.

This would leave to be furnished not more than \$1800, and it is the belief of the men interested that this could be secured within a short time.

When this report was received by the members of the central committee at the meeting last evening there was little discussion of the matter. It was the unanimous opinion that there should be some such celebration of the success of the party, and on motion a committee of which E. C. Winston is the chairman, was named for the purpose of securing the funds or at least of making at a meeting this afternoon, a report upon the practicability of carrying through the plans for the luau.

It was represented to the committee that there are several firms in the city who have in mind the tender to their employees some such feast in celebration of the victory and they will not make their feast personal but will be willing to join with the committee in some such general celebration of the victory which means so much to the Republicans and the people of the Islands in general. It is said to be the intention to draw no lines in this feast but to make it one which will include everyone no matter of what party, as it is intended that the entire people shall make merry.

The intention if possible is to have the tables laid on the lawn on the makai front of the executive building. The meats will be cooked in the rear and every arrangement will be made which will mean the quick and fresh service of the people. There will be a concert by the band in the dinner hour and it is hoped that the bands from the Oregon and the New York will be kept in readiness to add to the festive occasion.

It is expected that the affair will be set for Saturday evening of this week.

Old Senate Pan.

The Home Rule claim that the old Senators are entitled to seats at this special session is effectually set at rest by the election certificates which these senators now hold. They were issued by High Sheriff Brown two years ago and it is stated yesterday that they were dated from the day of the last election to November 4th.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$1.00
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : NOVEMBER 11.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY.

The amendments to the organic act are in order one should be framed giving the Governor, who is held responsible for the administration of the Territory, the sole power of appointment and removal; or, in default of that, all heads of departments should be made elective and responsible to bondsmen for the proper performance of their duties. In the latter case the grand jury and the courts would act mainly in the matter of removal for cause.

Either recourse would be an improvement of the situation as it stands. It is intolerable to think that men who have confessed the use of public money for private purposes and who have received Territorial funds in their official capacity, other than their salaries, the only record of which appears in their private bank accounts—it is intolerable, we say, that such men, having been removed or suspended, should be given a legal chance to force themselves back into office. Such a thing ought not to be possible. That it is possible, except for the saving agency of a grand jury, is a defect of the organic law which ought, as soon as Congress can act, to be remedied.

Observe Governor Dole's position: The appointments of certain department chiefs were made under duress, in part exercised by the Home Rule, anti-Republican Senate, which gave the Governor to understand that it would provide no funds for carrying on the government unless it could have these men in office. The Governor's own selections were turned down. As there was nothing against the fiscal integrity of the new aspirants at the time, they were appointed. At once they set themselves up as independent powers; at least two of them did, serving notice that they wanted no advice from the executive. They did as they pleased; they put Home Rulers and loafers into clerkships and even went so far as to pour public money into the till of every worthless little anti-Dole and anti-Republican paper that might start up or already be in existence—money for advertising which did not advertise and for job work which went without competitive bids. Then when the Governor finds them using public funds as a part of their private resources and suspends one of them—another running away—he is told that he has no right under the law to detach a delinquent public servant from his opportunities for plunder. When he suspends an auditor who is also accused of betraying the public confidence, that official brings suit for the recovery of his office. If he gets it back where do the interests of the taxpayers come in?

We are aware that the proposal to give the Governor the sole power of appointment and removal will be described as that is precisely what the more advanced municipal charters enact for the mayors of cities. When Brooklyn got its new charter and Seth Low went in as mayor he appointed all heads of departments and then took the undated resignations of each man in writing. That gave Brooklyn the best government it ever had; and if the system had been instituted here the present troubles would, in the main, have been avoided.

The elective system is the next best recourse. One or the other should be adopted.

Since James H. Boyd was detached from the responsible office of Superintendent of Public Works, Home Rule journalism has been at a low ebb. Judging from the way every little gutter-snipe sheet which attacked the business interests of the community and the administration in whose responsibilities Mr. Boyd shared, was fed with Public Works' advertisements and job printing, the political sympathies of the late Superintendent were not hard to account for. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy, not only in job work and advertising but in places on the public payroll, was the alpha and omega of the Boyd policy. Even Theresa's newspaper organ was kept up while it lasted by these misdirected contributions of the taxpayers. It never mattered whether such papers had any circulation or not—if they were strongly enough Home Rule and bitterly enough anti-missionary, the Department of Public Works supported them.

When Honolulu gets its cable and its dry dock at Pearl Harbor, visits of ships like the New York and Oregon will not be so few and far between. It is quite likely, by that time, that Oahu will become the winter rendezvous of the North Pacific fleet. These are good waters for maneuvering, the climate is healthful and the vessels, once in telegraphic touch with Washington, can be sent to any destination—the Sound, San Francisco, Panama, Samoa, Guam, Alaska or the Philippines—in short order.

The New York, famous as Sampson's flagship at Santiago, is a welcome as well as a conspicuous visitor. Interest in her is great and it is to be hoped that the public will be given an ample opportunity to go aboard.

The appearance of the plague in Yokohama requires increased vigilance here, not only as to incoming passengers from that port but over Japanese provisions, where the chief danger lies.

A shyster is a lawyer who stirs up mitigation and supports litigants.

INCREASED DURATION OF LIFE.

It is not surprising to learn that the average duration of human life is slowly increasing. Statistics show that the median age in 1900 was 22.8 years as against 21.9 years in 1890. By the median is meant the age which divides the population into equal parts—so many under it and the same number over it. The causes of this increase, an increase which has been noticed for about forty years past in all civilized countries, are not far to seek.

In the first place we must consider the remarkable advance in medical science since the discovery of ether which gave surgery the potent aid of anaesthesia. Not so many years ago a man needed a pretty fair constitution to survive a doctor and an exceedingly robust one to cope with a surgeon. Now the proportion of cures in all the hospitals is appreciably greater than it was ten years ago, to say nothing of the enlightened years that saw the last of the "old fashioned practice." Educated physicians and surgeons are able to do things which, in comparatively recent years, they themselves would have deemed impossible. "If we had known the X-ray," said Dr. Shadley, "we could have saved the life of President Garfield." The value of this discovery is now being shown even in the treatment of cancer. The serum theory, the serum treatment, the development of electrical devices—all these things are doing their part in warding off disease and lengthening the span of human life.

Next in importance is the growth of public respect for hygiene. It is no longer the custom in country villages and even on farms, to build houses without some arrangements for bathing. The writer personally knows of a prosperous village of an Eastern State where, twenty years ago, there was not a single bath tub. Now this purifying agent is the rule there rather than the exception. Science has also applied itself to ventilation, and new houses and many old ones get the benefit of it. In the matter of the choice and preparation of food, things have also been looking up. Cooking schools; new recipes in the papers; increased travel, taking people from small places where cooking is hasty and poor to large ones where cooking is regarded as a fine art; the wider distribution of food by rail, giving each little place a variety to choose from; the prevalence of cheap, but wholesome canned fruit, which enables a family to tone its systems up with fruit acids when fresh fruit is out of the market; the gradual elimination of fried meats and soggy biscuits; the introduction of health foods and a lessening in the per capita bulk of food consumed; the teaching of health laws in the schools and the official inspections of meat and milk and other kinds of provender—all these things have told for better health and longer life. To the general credit of hygiene must be added the abandonment of the old method of putting wells and cesspools close together.

Forget not the cult of the athlete be forgotten. A hundred years ago the typical undergraduate of the college and high school was a pale and spectacled youth with narrow shoulders and a bulbous forehead. So he was sixty years ago. About 1830 the fashion among women was to cultivate the manners and tastes and if possible the anaemic look of the invalid; and the reigning beauty was the pallid young woman with shoulders sloping like a steep roof. Forty years later she was cultivating the tightest of stays, the highest of heels and the bizarre figure called the "Grecian bend." Now the spirit of college people, men and women alike, is in the direction of a sound body as well as a sound mind and the health-seeking habit is spreading outside the scholastic walls. The stoop-shouldered young man and the bloodless young woman are not approved any more; society wants the massive structure and the rounded curves. Gradually we are building up a race which may compare physically with the ancient Greeks—the polo playing, bicycling, footballing, yachting, golfing and pedestrian race which already is moving the median line up another notch. It ought to be possible within the twentieth century to add measurably to the number of people who are Hale at eighty and not wholly incapacitated at ninety.

ATTACKS ON THE CABLE.

The army and navy officers at Washington who are alarmed over a statement that the Pacific Commercial Cable Company has made an agreement with the British Colonial Cable Company to land the British line had better have verified the story before having fits. So far as anyone knows at this end, the two companies are not in contact on any such proposition. The Mackay people are not nursing competition; that is not their business. As to the British they are not known to have gone so far as to make a proposition; but when they do, it will of course go to the United States government. Assuredly the New Zealand premier, who has the project in hand, does not intend to do his negotiating with the Mackay company.

One of the noteworthy points in the army and navy outbreak is the eagerness with which a pretext is sought to make war on the Mackay enterprise. The truth is that the old bureaucrats who were behind Corliss in his fight, want no cable that they do not build and control. The people want an American cable, but they are quite well satisfied to have it in private hands, knowing that the United States can control it in time of war. And they particularly want it built by private capital so that it will be constructed in this generation. The lesson of canal delay has been pretty effectually taken to heart by the nation at large.

The negro convict, Woods, does himself more harm than any one else by his efforts to escape and by his threats of murder. His life sentence for a small burglary was so palpably unjust that he might through good conduct have earned an executive pardon in the course of two or three years. But his intractable nature and his blood-thirsty manners, make clemency out of the question. He has proved to the public that his interests are most secure when he is in prison, tied to a ball and chain.

The charge made by Home Rulers that Delegate Wilcox brought in his sugar bill at the instigation of Louisville and cane planters who wanted to associate the name of Hawaiian sugar with a communicable disease, may be difficult to prove but it is not hard to believe at least so far as the Delegate himself is concerned. One chief reason Wilcox became "persons" non grata to the President and to leaders of the House and Senate was his constant association with flagrant "jobs." If there was any questionable scheme in the air Wilcox was in for it. The salary grab bill which he introduced, not only had for its object the doubling of his own pay, but it was coupled with a clumsy effort to bribe his fellow-members and the President himself. A man in Oklahoma wanted a blanket railroad franchise, worth millions of dollars, and Wilcox was instantly ready to introduce a bill giving it to him outright. The Tramway and Kohala jobs are also in point. It would certainly have been easy for the Louisiana men to approach Wilcox with the lazaretto scheme and its success would have put a great deal of money in their pockets.

THE OREGON.

The Oregon is to the American navy what the old Victory was to the English navy, Tegetthoff's flagship to the Austrian navy, and Ito's flagship, the Matsushima, to the navy of Japan. Though her honors are shared with Dewey's Olympia, she signalizes, in a special and peculiar way, the respect and admiration which all unprejudiced men must feel for the war marine of the United States. Her record of speed and endurance in a rush of over 10,000 miles, scuttling the battle from afar, and her tremendous fighting strength and energy when the struggle was on, has given her a place in history which few vessels of war ever are likely to reach.

It is not a new thing, however, for America to set the pace in ships. For sixty years the fastest and stanchest merchantmen afloat were the clipper ships of New England. It was the United States that gave the modern navy to the world, the Confederates inventing the ironclad and the Northerners the turret system, while both share the honor of inventing the torpedo boat. In yachting we have held the America cup against all comers for over half a century. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the first battleships of the new navy should be such a magnificent vessel as the Oregon; and that even she is being outclassed in potential might by some of the newer ships of the Yankee fleet.

The deep red afterglow, the usual sign of a great volcanic outburst, has been with us again during the past few evenings. On this account the coming malla from the Coast will be awaited with a special interest. It may be recalled that the late Oriental advised spoke of rumblings in a Japanese crater, Bandaisan, and it is possible that this sleeping monster has awakened at last and begun to spout its ashes to the sky.

BY AUTHORITY PROCLAMATION.

I, SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Two, for the consideration of such public business as may be brought before it.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused (Seal) the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed:

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Tenth day of November, A. D. 1902.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.
6322

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 10, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ack.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	450	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	40	
SUGAR				
Hawa. Agricultural Co.	6,000,000	30	25	24
Hawa. Com. & Sug. Co.	1,000,000	100	25	25
Hawa. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	25	25
ECONOMY	750,000	100	110	110
BONANZAS	2,000,000	20	20	20
Chukka	500,000	50	20	20
Kibet Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	8	8
Kipahulu	150,000	100	70	70
Koloa	300,000	100	70	70
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	30	35	35
Oncoria	1,000,000	50	20	20
Ookala	500,000	50	8	8
Oila Sugar Co. Am.	812,000	50	10	10
Oila Puff. Up.	2,500,000	50	12	14
Olowaia	150,000	100	130	130
Pahala Sugar Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	80	80
Pacific	500,000	100	100	100
Pepēapeo	750,000	100	150	150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	80	100
Pepeebo	4,500,000	100	200	200
Waialua Ag. Co.	700,000	100	200	200
Waianae	922,000	100	130	130
STRANED Co's				
Widger S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
Inter-Island S. Co.	800,000	100	90	97 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	85	85
Haw. E. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50	15	15
Mineral Tel. Co.	85,000	10	15	15
O. E. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100	90	90
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. & P. Co.				
Haw. E. Co. & L. Co.				
Haw. P. & L. Co.				
Kiva Plan. & Co.				
Waialua Ag. Co. & P. Co.				
Waialua Ag. Co. & P. Co.				
Kibet & P. Co.				

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

One hundred and fifty Oila paid, \$12.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Helen Eames of Wahiawa is the guest for a few days of Miss Katherine Smith.

Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied by J. D. Alimoku and Miss Myra Helulube, will leave for the coast on the Ventura.

Deputy Marshal F. C. Handy returned Saturday from Hawaii where he served the papers in a Hilo bankruptcy case.

News has been received of the marriage of Miss Ella M. Rogers of Providence, R. I., to Clark J. Giddings of Olaa, Hawaii.

The annual meeting of the Kauai Telephone Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the company on Friday, Nov. 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Among the political rumors floating about is one that Wilcox called on the Queen and assured her that he intended to join the Republican party and support Prince Kuhio.

Mrs. Jackson R. Myers of Hieia is at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Myers will be here on Sunday to meet his mother and sister who are to arrive on the Sonoma tomorrow from Oregon and make their home on Maui.

Admiral Rodgers stated yesterday that the picture of the flagship New York, appearing in yesterday's Advertiser, was the best one he had ever seen. He borrowed the negative which was made by the Advertiser's staff artist, Mr. Carl Andrews—and had prints made from it.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd leaves today for a visit to the Kona and Kauai districts on Hawaii. Mr. Boyd has been notified that the Dakota farmers will arrive here on the 16th of this month. There will be six families to be followed by thirty or forty more, who have been awaiting the result of the elections.

The grand jury considered the case of Nigel Jackson yesterday and may report upon it today, together with the petty cases already considered. The witnesses in the Boyd case are summoned for this afternoon. It is reported that neither Governor Dole nor Secretary Cooper have been subpoenaed and the records of the Department will probably be relied upon to a large extent to prove the case.

Yellow Fever Stopped.

HAVANA, October 23.—Dr. Finlay, chief of the sanitation department, commenting upon the health conditions of Havana during the month of September, says the death rate was 17.80 per thousand.

With the end of September a full year was completed since a case of yellow fever originated in this city. This is an event which stands unparalleled in the memory of the oldest physician here.

SUES ON A \$4,000 NOTE

Robinson Hears a Very Queer Case.

Judge Robinson yesterday began the hearing of the suit of John Poroda vs. Harry Armitage, as administrator of the estate of Frank Peroutka. The trial brought out an interesting story, told in depositions taken at Winona, Minn. Poroda is a butcher in the city of Winona and claims to have loaned to Peroutka the sum of \$4,000 for which he has his note. The validity of the note is disputed by the widow of the deceased, who seeks to prevent the payment of the amount alleged to have been borrowed. Armitage as administrator has in his possession about \$7,500 in sugar stocks which were given to his care by Peroutka at the time of his death. The deceased was a Bohemian tailor who committed suicide in this city in April, 1900, leaving a public statement in which he consigned all his property to Armitage directing a number of bequests, and providing for the payment of the remainder to Poroda. From the tone of the statement at that time, Peroutka was evidently not on good terms with his wife, but left her some property.

The deposition of Poroda which was read in court showed him to be a butcher at Winona. He claimed to have lent the money to Peroutka in bills of small denominations, which he stated had been kept in his ice box, as he had no safe. Evidence was introduced also to show that at least a part of this amount had been deposited in Honolulu with the American Savings and Trust Co. The plaintiff's case was concluded yesterday afternoon at the hour of adjournment and it will be taken up again this morning.

The suit of Alice Hutchinson vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co. is to follow the Armitage case.

THE BROWN CASE.

A non-suit was granted by Judge Robinson in the case of Camacho vs. Brown on the ground that the defendant was being sued as High Sheriff instead of marshal, which position he held at the time of the alleged injury to Camacho. The attorney for plaintiff announced that a new suit would be instituted against Brown as Marshal and no appeal would be taken.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The story of an unsuccessful attempt at a double tragedy was told yesterday in Judge De Bolt's court in the trial of the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Umemoto. The defendant in this case is the Japanese who is alleged to have cut the throat of his mistress, Hachioji by name, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey. Following that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. Jealousy is alleged to have been the motive for the crime. Umemoto is charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

The prosecution was closed yesterday at the time of court adjournment and the hearing will be resumed this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Pedro Molino, a Porto Rican, was found guilty of receiving stolen property, by a jury in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday morning. He will be sentenced Wednesday morning.

The following criminal cases are set down for hearing today: No. 24, 30, 37, and 39.

THE DOLE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday, upon motion of ex-Judge Humphreys, made an order requiring E. P. Dole to pay to his wife, alimony of \$150 per month and attorney fees of \$250. This was all her attorneys asked and she was awarded the full amount.

The hearing on the motion for temporary alimony had lots of comedy in it. Mrs. Dole was present in person and whenever there was occasion interjected a word or two in a heavy aside to her counsel, which could be heard all over the court room and lent much interest to the proceeding.

There was some objection to the hearing yesterday on the part of the defendant because of the absence of an order, but this irregularity was waived and Mrs. Dole went on the stand. Mrs. Dole testified that she was utterly destitute and living upon the bounty of Judge Humphreys, who, she said, had advanced her \$75 in cash and guaranteed her other bills. Her expense, monthly, she figured as follows: Lodging at the Moana \$90 per month, laundry, four or five dollars per week, estimated car-fare fifty cents per day, hack hire, \$20 per month, and clothing, stockings, tooth powder, toothbrushes, etc., she could not say, though she testified that she had but recently spent \$15 for incidentals.

On cross-examination Mrs. Dole said she had received a postal order but had not cashed it. The bills from the Moana she said had been sent to Judge Humphreys. Judge Stanley asked her if she didn't think \$20 a month a little high to spend for hack hire when she was destitute, to which the reply was that she was still the wife of the Attorney-General for the Hawaiian Islands and must maintain her position.

E. P. Dole, also put on the stand for the plaintiff, testified that his personal expenses were \$150 per month and that he had given 25 shares of Walluku Sugar Co. stock to C. D. Chase in trust for his son, Bharree in Island Realty he considered of no value. He said he had given away all his salary since the "trouble" had begun, previous to that

half of it to his vigorously denied, he gifts was being red. "He's just like voice audible all

notice of appeal given forty-eight by attorney, court fees.

E DOWER.

ensure dower has 'taste who is trustee Hiram Kolomoku & recites that Pa six children, and been administered sons, and on a diversity of inter-

more difficult to ad

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the by which the property

was conveyed to W. R. Castle with or

ders to sell it, excepting the Kawaiaha

homestead.

The proceeds of such sale amounted to \$4,226. It is further set out that Henry Pahan, Jr., conveyed his interest in his father's estate to the American Board of Foreign Missions for \$500 but that his widow did not convey her dower interest in the property. Pahan, the younger, has also since died and his widow married Stephen Mahiaule and she now wants her dower. Using the tables of dower petitioner says that the widow is entitled to \$226 and that he has offered her \$265 but she demands \$415. The petitioner asks for a citation that the widow may be brought into court for her dower admeasured.

JUDGE LITTLE IS AGAIN REVERSED

The Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion yesterday reversing Judge Little of Hilo in the case of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. Hilo Railroad Co. The suit was to enforce a lien upon certain property of the defendant for work done by J. H. Smith and W. W. Corey who agreed to do grading for the railroad near the Olao plantation. The contract was subject to Herman Elderts to whom the plaintiff furnished wheelbarrows, tool, powder, etc., and for which plaintiff was not fully paid. Judge Little found for the defendant against whom suit had been brought for the balance due Hackfeld.

The Supreme Court sends the case back to Judge Little for a new trial.

The syllabus is as follows:

A material-man of a sub-contractor is

one of the class designated by Section

of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1888 as

entitled to the lien therein provided for.

Such material-man is given the lien

by the statute even though no contract

to furnish the materials is entered into

by him with the owner of the structure.

A material-man has a right to rely

upon the lien given him by law as well

as upon the personal liability of the

sub-contractor and the presumption is,

in the absence of any showing to the

contrary, that in furnishing the mate

rials he intends to avail himself of both

remedies so far as necessary.

The fact that the materials are charged

on the material-man's books to the

contractor alone affords some evidence

that they were furnished on his credit,

but is not prima facie evidence that

his credit was relied on to the exclusion

of the credit of the building.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1838.
Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment
of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments
unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable
at the office of The B. F. Dillingham
Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
(Signed) ELMER E. FAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902.

2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
FIER AND RESTORER
IS WANTED NOW OF THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.

For Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples
of all kinds, It is a never failing
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers and Skin Diseases.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-

matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood

and the Mixture is pleasant to the taste

and warranted free from anything injurious

to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers

to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-

DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles

in 3d each, and in cases containing 12s

times the quantity, 1s. sufficient to effect

a permanent cure in the great majority

of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHIR-

IST AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS

AND DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES

DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-

land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's

Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes

palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The

words "Lincoln and Midland Counties

Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are

printed on the bottle.

Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture

blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH

NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.

MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugal.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-

ance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of

Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of

London.

RUBBER STAMPS

MONEY FOR HILO DOCK

Contract Let and
Bonds Will Be
Sold.

HILO, November 7.—The stockholders and directors of the Hilo Dock Company held a meeting last Monday in the offices of the First Bank of Hilo and transacted important business in connection with the financial and construction phases of the big improvement. The meeting confirmed the supplementary contract made with the Territory binding it not to take over the dock until after a period of five years. This deal was made in order to facilitate the floating of the dock bonds, the men who are to furnish the money not caring to advance the same for a shorter length of time.

The contract for building the dock, made with the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company was also confirmed and it is thought actual work will begin by the 20th of the month.

F. J. Amweg who will have charge of the work will arrive in Hilo November 19th. The metal for the dock will arrive by the Roderick Dhu in the meanwhile.

The money to be realized by the company from the sale of bonds will be \$75,000, which will be furnished by island capital.

The directors of the company were also authorized to close a contract with the Hilo Railroad Company under the terms of which all the freight handled by that road will also be handled by the new dock company. This includes besides the Puna and Olaa sugar, the freight of several other large concerns and brings the dock company an additional valuable asset.—Tribune.

WILL GIVE UP GARDENING.

Two white men who have been engaged in truck farming in Kaumana for four years past have decided to give up and return to California. They say that the first cabbages grown by them were so large that it was necessary to use an axe to cut them. Afterwards they grew smaller with each successive planting until now they cannot grow one as large as a baseball. The men have enough fertilizer with each crop but it seems that the plants, when quite young are attacked by a small white fly which obstructs development. Pineapples thrive well and reach an average of seven pounds each. Up to date no pest has attacked their plants and the men say that after an experience covering a period of four years during which they paid great care and attention to soil they have decided that pines and bananas are the only fruits that will thrive and that the returns from those are not sufficient to warrant their remaining.—Herald.

WON THE MOCK ELECTION.

J. Castle Ridgway, Republican district committeeman, introduced a voting innovation in the schools this year which should become the regular practice each campaign. He enabled the school children to vote upon the respective tickets in the field for honors. The election was held last Friday in the schools at Hilo, Mountain View, Papakou, Haeho, Onomea, Hakalau, Honolu, Pepee, Pohakupuka, Laupahoehoe, Paauilo, Kaapahu, Honokaa and Kukuhale.

The total vote cast by these young Americans was 749, of which 491 were for Cupid and 258 for Wilcox.

The school children were provided with printed ballots and they went through with the process of voting with the same sense of dignity and display of decorum shown by their elders last Tuesday. They were allowed to vote without any electioneering from old people and their collective ballots show a great preponderance of Republican sentiment in the rising generation.

The Republican senators Desha and Paris received 452 and 408 votes respectively. Pus and Woods received 219 and 249 respectively while the independent candidates received less than 100 each. The school boys also elected the Republican candidates for the House with a whoop. Lewis received 429 votes, Kauhi 408, Paty 401 and Pritchard 415. Fernandes led the Home Rule ticket with 238 votes.—Tribune.

LITTLE SUSTAINED.

The district magistrate sustained the circuit judge in the Lyman-Winter case. The case of the Central Meat Market vs. Frank L. Winter came up before the district magistrate last week on a new motion to open the judgment against the garnishee. Judge Hapai was obliged to hear argument on the decision of Judge Little and after several days of consideration sustained the reasoning of the circuit judge and granted the motion to reopen the case.

The inhabitants of Yumota, alarmed by the bombing in Shiraneau, are preparing to move.

The sugar consumption tax may be increased from 30 per cent to 70 or 80 per cent to provide funds for naval building. A revenue of 12,000,000 yen is expected.

and the place was crowded to the limit of its capacity.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

As usual there will be good racing at Hoolulu park on New Year's Day. Manager McKenzie has announced a fine race card which will attract the best horses on the island. Besides the racing there will be an effort made to hold a polo tournament with Hilo, Honolulu, and Maui teams competing. There has been an offer of \$100 to bring over the Honolulu and Maui polo teams.

The Hilo polo team with eight or a dozen horses will be at the polo tournament at Kapiolani park, Honolulu, November 23d. The horses will be shipped November 14th, the men following on the next boat. The team will consist of Messrs. C. N. Prouty, Dr. Irwin, Ted Guard, Ronald Kennedy and W. T. Balding. The positions of the men in play has not been decided upon yet.

The polo players are practicing regularly Saturdays and Wednesdays.

C. H. W. Hitchcock has been appointed deputy clerk of the Fourth Circuit court and will assume his new duties in the near future. Mr. Hitchcock is thoroughly versed in the Hawaiian language and will prove a valuable addition to the court house force.

William Kinney of Kaumana, who has been a citizen of the United States for a half century, cast his first vote on Tuesday. It was straight.

It is said that a Porto Rican on Maui

is recruiting a number of his countrymen on the different islands with a view

to taking them back to Porto Rico.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AND FISH.

Physicians Say There Is No Con-

nection Between the Two.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Much interest has been caused among physi- cians here by a recent report from Robert McWade, United States consul at Canton, in which he says:

"Apropos of bubonic plague, I feel it is my duty to say to you that in my experience, fish-eating people are those first attacked by the awful scourge, and who die from it in the greatest numbers. My experience has been that of such able specialists as Dr. John M. Swan and Dr. Adolph Razlag, and I have noted the same conditions in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hongkong, Swatow, Canton and Chinese towns and villages along the banks of the great rivers and their tributaries. I venture to suggest that this fact may be worthy of the consideration of the medical department of our government."

Mr. McWade's idea of the eating of fish as a cause for bubonic plague is by no means new, but upon the receipt of his report, the Marine Hospital service made a thorough investigation of it and former similar reports. It has been known ever since the investigation of bubonic plague and its causes was taken up by the service that most species of wild animals and fish are affected with a plague. The different families of wild animals are affected each by a disease confined to it alone.

Some time ago a report came from Japan that plague in the human race was caused by germs received in the eating of fish. The Japanese specialist Nickaladi made a thorough investigation and after many experiments stated that the plague reported in fish families was in no way similar to bubonic plague, and in no way could germs from the fish cause plague in the human race.

Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service states in connection with Consul McWade's report that if bubonic plague is prevalent among the inhabitants of towns and cities along the water front and among fish-eating people, it is due only to the exposure undergone by them, and by their insanitary mode of living.

Dr. Wyman explained that it had been demonstrated beyond dispute that the germs of bubonic plague first became evident in the lower limbs of persons affected, and in like manner the plagues attacking wild animals were first to be noticed in their feet, but although the first symptoms of these diseases are very similar, their effects and conditions are in no way alike.

Regarding the first evidences of the disease in the limbs, he said that with out doubt the prevalence of bubonic plague among fish-eating people was caused by the reception of the germs of the disease in abrasions of the feet and legs, which was made possible because these people wore no shoes or other protection.

Dr. Wyman and his assistants are positive that bubonic plague is not caused by the eating of fish.

PLAQUE IN

YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 29.—The bubonic plague has broken out in this city and the inhabitants of Kargandori Gochome have been removed to the former Kaga-nawa fort. An area has been isolated and the houses purchased for burning.

The inhabitants of Yumota, alarmed by the bombing in Shiraneau, are preparing to move.

The sugar consumption tax may be increased from 30 per cent to 70 or 80 per cent to provide funds for naval building. A revenue of 12,000,000 yen is expected.

Burglars Use Chloroform.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Burglars have succeeded in entering the apartments in a hotel in this city, occupied by J. B. Lowman and his brother of Louisville, and Judge Van Eppes, who was for many years trial judge in the Supreme Court in Atlanta, Ga. A valuable split-second watch belonging to the Lowmans who own a riding of horses, and money said to amount to several thousand dollars, was purloined. It is supposed the burglars chloroformed the Lowmans. Judge Eppes, who occupied a connecting room, was not aroused and the property was not missed until several hours later. The burglars are surprised to have climbed the fire escape to effect an entrance.

Burglars Use Chloroform.

W. T. Balding, the manager of the

Lowman hotel, said he was not

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FISHES OF HAWAII'S WATERS

Dr. Evermann's Fine Collection of Them.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, October 25.—United States Consul Haynes, at Rouen, France, sends the following information to the State Department regarding beet root culture and sugar yield in France:

The culture of beets is one of the greatest industries of northern France. The law of 1884 permitted it to flourish in spite of keen foreign competition. But at present, the industry is threatened. The International Congress held at Brussels, to the terms of which France has agreed, will destroy all the benefits of the law of 1884. Foreign markets will be closed to French sugar. The only market will be a home one. The consumption of sugar in France at present is annually about 450,000 tons. The production, which is more than 1,000,000 tons, will be cut down more than 50 per cent—that is, the land utilized for raising beet roots must be reduced one-half.

Sugar producers and manufacturers say that the market would be better if the heavy taxes upon this aliment were taken off. If this is done, the buyer, instead of paying from 50 to 60 centimes (9.65 to 11.58 cents) the livre (1.1 pounds), will find it everywhere for 25 to 30 centimes (4.825 to 5.79 cents)—the only condition, which will save the culture of the beet root. This solution is advocated not only by the agricultural associations in the regions directly interested, but in all others. The project presented some time ago by M. Caillaux, which will doubtless be taken up when the Chambers reassemble in October, provides that all bounties, without any distinction, be suppressed; that the manufacture of sugar become the same as that of any other product; that all accessory taxes be abolished; and that the principal taxes be reduced from 60 centimes to 40 centimes (11.58 cents to 7.72 cents). Very few believe, however, that this will be done.

The Journal Officiel publishes the results of the sugar harvest ended September 1, 1902. The number of factories in activity was 332, and they used 9,350,851,795 kilograms (20,614,887,867 pounds) of beet roots, against 8,717,432,216 kilograms (19,218,466,496 pounds) for 334 manufacturers in 1900-1901. The average for each factory is thus shown to be 26,165,216 kilograms (62,093,085 pounds), against 26,100,117 (57,540,318 pounds) for 1900-1901. The total output of refined sugar has been 1,111,069,922 kilograms (2,449,564,750 pounds), which is greater by 18,079,054 kilograms (39,557,082 pounds) than that of the immediately preceding harvest. The yield of refined sugar is 11.88 per cent of beet root, against 12.53 per cent in 1900-1901.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, is on his way east from San Francisco with the collection of fishes made by the Albatross expedition in the Hawaiian Islands during the past summer. Dr. Evermann is spending a few days with his relatives in Indiana, and will arrive in this city the last part of October.

The collection he brings with him contains many new and rare specimens, and there are many specimens of the species discovered in the expedition of last year. Many of these are remarkable curiosities, and the coloring of the entire collection is more brilliant and more varied than that of the birds of the world combined. The specimens themselves do not retain their colors in the alcohol in which they are preserved, but drawings have been made which show the beautiful and variegated colorings.

Some of the varieties were found at the bottom of the sea, at a depth at which any land animal or fresh-water fish would be crushed to death by the pressure of the water. At a depth of four miles the pressure of the water is 9,000 pounds to the square inch, and the Albatross made some discoveries at that depth. A fish ten feet long at that depth would support nearly 9,000 tons. The water at that depth is dark and ice-cold.

Many of the fishes have porous bodies, through which the water passes, the weight of the water being thus lessened. Some of them carry phosphorescent lamps, with which they search for food. On account of the expansion of the air these deep sea fishes burst near the surface of the water, and the more delicate specimens especially disintegrate entirely. It is not among these specimens that the beautiful coloring is found. Below the light level the color is dark and slightly varied. The fact that many varieties have phosphorescent light has suggested to the scientists that there is much phosphorescent light at the great depths of the sea, and as all of the fishes have eyes there is certainly some use for them. Experiments with photographic plates proves that the sunlight penetrates but a short distance, so that it must be upon some other kind of light, or a new kind of X-ray not known to science, that the fishes of great depths depend. A thousand varieties have been taken below two miles, and of these little is known, since the collection is so small that none has been dissected on account of the value and rarity. Half of the bed of the ocean lies below this depth, so that science has a wide field for study. It is not likely that the larger fishes

have been caught in any of the dredging, being powerful enough to escape, or wary enough to avoid the net.

The trap invented by the Prince of Monaco for deep-sea fishing is sometimes used, but that, too, would hardly capture a monster of the deep. The fact that science has discovered a thousand varieties of life in all this expanse of sea indicates that it is a fish world of itself of which man knows little or nothing, so that the stories of sea monsters and sea serpents may have some suggestion of truth, even if they are in themselves, the result of imagination. The deepest soundings made by the United States was nearly six miles, so that there may be another and a lower world far more mysterious.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEATS

Never before in the history of the world have so many grand engineering feats been in progress or in contemplation as at the present time.

In Africa the completion of the great dam across the Nile at Assuan a few weeks ago marks the first step in restoring to Egypt the fertility which made it the granary of the world in the time of the Pharaohs. When supplemented by that at Assout, at a total cost of \$25,000,000 for the two dams, Egypt will have reservoirs of a billion cubic yards of water every year, thus removing the annual fear of shortness of crops dependent upon the risings of the Nile. When the great "Cape to Cairo" railroad scheme, born of the brain of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder," and now taking practical shape upon the conclusion of the Boer war, has only become a fact England will not only demonstrate her suzerainty over "the Dark Continent," but also her fitness for leadership by giving to it a greater relative rank and importance in the world than it has held since the building of the pyramids or the fall of Carthage.

In Asia the building of the trans-siberian road by Russia has marked an era in that continent's progress. In Europe the Simplon tunnel, begun in 1898, is more than half completed, and it will probably be finished in two years on schedule time.

At America the completion of the Chicago drainage channel at a cost of over \$30,000,000 and the subway now in progress in New York are engineering feats that in an earlier period would have been ranked among the "wonders of the world." The Canyon Diablo, a duct of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Mount Tamalpais Railway near San Francisco are further illustrations of railway engineering of the kind that conquered the Rigi and Pike's Peak, made the summit of Mount Vesuvius a railway station and gave to travelers the picturesque views of the Mauch Chunk, Mount Lowe and Mount Washington railways. South America also has similar and perhaps even greater engineering feats in mountain railroad climbing.

Most of these great engineering triumphs are the result of private enterprise and are proofs of the value of individualism as a factor in the world's progress. What governments can do has been shown in the trans-siberian enterprise and will be exhibited on a still grander scale in the near future by the greatest of all modern engineering feats—the building of the Isthmian canal, to which the resources and faith of the government of the United States are pledged.—New York World.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

Not a few of the women who have gained notable success in the newspaper field within the past decade have graduated into higher literature, such as play writing and story writing, and have thus achieved additional reputation. Others have sunk the undoubted promise of their future into the more pleasant paths of domestic life.

The question of the suitability of the journalistic field for women is one which may be looked at from many vantage points. Where, there are so many who have made successes in this line, who shall say that it is not a desirable one. The same rule applies to this as to every other walk of life requiring good health and nerves, grit, perseverance and steady, earnest industry. It is generally acknowledged that the work of journalism is a difficult one even for men. A woman, over-sensitive, and not of good constitution, and, above all, without plenty of pluck, might better choose some other arena for her battle with life than a newspaper office.

There are, of course, numerous departments of the work, such as book reviewing, art criticism, fashion writing and the like, that are admirably conducted by women who are rarely brought in contact with the actual life of the office and its politics, but these positions are the plums that do not fall in every lap, but are apt to come as rewards for harder work in other fields.

The almost constant association with men in the reportorial department of a paper: the discipline of the office, the late and irregular hours, as well as the nature of the work itself, are not calculated to increase the gentleness or reserve of a woman's nature, while, on the other hand, all these are factors which will educate and broaden the mind and familiarize the woman writer with life in its real and varied aspects.

But there is an undoubted tendency toward the deadly blight of "new womanism" to the girl in this work which is difficult to escape. There are undoubtedly women who have preserved their womanliness, not only of soul, but of manner, through years of journalistic work, work which has taken them into scenes unpleasant to look upon and more unpleasant to write of. They have learned to accustom themselves to the unconventionalities of office work, and the frequent bruqueness of editors, understanding that the present attitude of men employed upon a paper is one of kindness, good fellowship and sympathy for the woman workers on the staff.—Kate Masterson in the Era.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Dessa for the marriage of their daughter Helen to C. H. Slemmon. The ceremony will be celebrated at Bishop Memorial Chapel on November 20th, to be followed by a reception at the Kamehameha Girls' School.

It is not likely that the larger fishes

have been caught in any of the dredging, being powerful enough to escape, or wary enough to avoid the net.

The trap invented by the Prince of Monaco for deep-sea fishing is sometimes used, but that, too, would hardly capture a monster of the deep. The fact that science has discovered a thousand varieties of life in all this expanse of sea indicates that it is a fish world of itself of which man knows little or nothing, so that the stories of sea monsters and sea serpents may have some suggestion of truth, even if they are in themselves, the result of imagination.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEATS

Never before in the history of the world have so many grand engineering feats been in progress or in contemplation as at the present time.

In Africa the completion of the great dam across the Nile at Assuan a few weeks ago marks the first step in restoring to Egypt the fertility which made it the granary of the world in the time of the Pharaohs. When supplemented by that at Assout, at a total cost of \$25,000,000 for the two dams, Egypt will have reservoirs of a billion cubic yards of water every year, thus removing the annual fear of shortness of crops dependent upon the risings of the Nile. When the great "Cape to Cairo" railroad scheme, born of the brain of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder," and now taking practical shape upon the conclusion of the Boer war, has only become a fact England will not only demonstrate her suzerainty over "the Dark Continent," but also her fitness for leadership by giving to it a greater relative rank and importance in the world than it has held since the building of the pyramids or the fall of Carthage.

In Asia the building of the trans-siberian road by Russia has marked an era in that continent's progress. In Europe the Simplon tunnel, begun in 1898, is more than half completed, and it will probably be finished in two years on schedule time.

At America the completion of the Chicago drainage channel at a cost of over \$30,000,000 and the subway now in progress in New York are engineering feats that in an earlier period would have been ranked among the "wonders of the world." The Canyon Diablo, a duct of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Mount Tamalpais Railway near San Francisco are further illustrations of railway engineering of the kind that conquered the Rigi and Pike's Peak, made the summit of Mount Vesuvius a railway station and gave to travelers the picturesque views of the Mauch Chunk, Mount Lowe and Mount Washington railways. South America also has similar and perhaps even greater engineering feats in mountain railroad climbing.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

Even the most confirmed pessimist of the city, after spending a day on Merchant street just now, would feel that there is in the air a better sentiment. It has found expression in many ways, first in the looking up of the prices of shares, and second in the inquiry for properties. The absence of a boom, except in Olaa, which was only a few hours long, and which left the stock still in fine shape, is one of the good signs, taken in connection with the advance in other stocks.

There is a little better feeling in the money market, the taxes being already partly paid and some men are releasing cash each day. It is believed that there will be some more money for loaning very soon and the demand will absorb any offerings in this direction. There may be a longer wait for the ten per cent of the fire claims, which now depends on the Supreme Court. The money is in the hands of Treasurer Cooper. There is some feeling that this cash should come out as quickly as possible, as it would nearly all pass into other stocks.

The order of Judge Edings, relieving Receiver Scott, and placing F. L. Dorich in control of the Kona Sugar Co. means the end of the estate under its present corporate existence, as the same order makes it the duty of Dorich to sell every thing on December 4th. Jacob Cooper is now there for the purpose of looking over the estate, and it is reported that there may be something done as a result of his plans for the development of the district.

The principal business of the week on the Exchange was done in Olaa, which opened with a rush going to \$13.50 for paid and \$11.50 for assessable, on sales of five shares each, and which went up to \$14.50 for the same size transaction. There was a slight drop in the week the stock went back to \$10 and \$12, at which there is a brisk demand for it, but there is none on the market at the ruling figures, the sales making the last quotations being of five and nine shares respectively.

Of the rest of the list there was noticeable the most active feeling in Pioneer, which sold fifty shares at \$35. This is in fact an advance steadily made, and it is regarded now as an investment stock, all the speculative value having passed in the recent valuable improvements. Ewa, starting the week with sales of ten shares at \$23.25 was sent up with sales of fifty at an eighth better figures. Six Kahuku at \$22, an increase of \$2 in the price, completed the record of the week's transactions.

In addition to these sales there was some inquiry for Waialua. The stock is now held at \$55 bid with \$35 asked and it is certain if there was any that could be had, it would fetch more than the bid price. The stock is in strong hands and there seems no chance that the price will fetch it out just now. Oahu is strong and there is a general better feeling. This is in line with the San Francisco market where the stocks are held at improved figures all through.

There is some foundation in fact for this better feeling as the discrepancy between the price of beets and centrifugals is marked. If the two were on the basis which prevailed a year ago the selling price of centrifugals would be one-fifth of a cent higher than it now is, and there seems every chance that this condition will obtain very soon.

REAL ESTATE.

The inquiry for house lots continues and there is some prospect of a revival of building. The most ambitious residence in prospect is that which W. R. Castle, Jr., is planning on his block at College Hills. This will be a residence on the approved lines for the tropics, with large living rooms below and apartments for the family above stairs.

In the line of business blocks the most prominent new construction is in the building of a block of four stores on the lot owned by the I. O. O. F., in Fort street at Chaplain lane. This has been given to Miss Maude Deitz on a comparatively short lease and she is putting up a line of four store buildings there.

The Knights of Pythias are considering the improvement of their holding on Union street at the corner of Garden lane. This wedge shaped lot runs back 140 feet on Union until it has a base line of 95 feet between the two thoroughfares. The plan is to erect a three-story building with basement. The ground floor could be cut up into five stores, while the second story would furnish rooms for physicians or dentists, and leave the upstairs room for the lodge. The committee is now looking into the matter and believes that it can finance the scheme on the basis of some \$25,000. The land belongs to Mystic Lodge and is not under lease.

The records of the week show little transferring. The lots are the small ones and there is a feeling of better times to come so that neither party to a prospective deal is making any great effort for business.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record November 3rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class. A. R. Souza—A. R. de Souza..... D. D. de Mattos—A. F. Mendonca..... D. T. M. Kalau—K. Haole..... D. Wong Wo Chen—Loo Hong et al. D. W. B. Kikoapao and wife—Mrs. K. Kukaua..... D. Clark et al.—O. de V. Faria..... D. Keaweamah—B. Nakou..... D. P. or B.—Kekula et al. D. M. Field and husband—Wailuku Sugar Co. D. Jno. Magoon—T. M. Quinlan..... D. J. A. Magoon et al.—G. U. Hind. D. Kohala Sugar Co.—Jas. Wight..... D. List of Deeds filed for record November 5th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class. Dowsett Co., Ltd—U. S. of America..... D. Tr. Dowsett Co., Ltd—U. S. of America..... D. O. R. & L. Co.—U. S. of America. A. M. Souza and wife—N. Fernandes. M. da C. Galante—N. Fernandes. Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd—Bank of Hawaii, Ltd..... Tr. D.

Oct 25—J. H. Schnack and wife to E. S. Dunbar, D. lot 22 of Gr. 3848, Mauna Heights Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1800.

S. M. Kanakanui and wife to Paauhu Sugar Plantation Co., Ltd, Grant 2493, Weha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000.

Oct. 27—Naehu (k) to Bernice E. L. Hupley, D. Int. in R. P. 2357, Kul. 477, Anahola, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

S. K. Kaeo and wife to Roda K. Rose, D. pc land Walipouli, Kawaihau, Kauai. Consideration \$10.

Kukalihiwa and husband to Emma L. Williams, D. Int. in R. P. 2050, Wehau, pc land, building, etc. Kekaha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Emma L. Williams to Kukalihiwa and husband, D. Grant 2050, Wehau, pc land, building, etc. K

